



Methodists Brand Army As Drunken Pershing's Men Become Depraved in France, Says Temperance Board

Fosdick Enters Emphatic Denial Declares He Is Misquoted, and That the Troops Are Well Protected

A shocking indictment of the American army in France on grounds of intemperance, immorality and depravity is contained in a "Clipping Sheet" prepared and published by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This board is a regularly constituted and authorized adjunct of the church. Its chairman is Bishop W. P. McDowell. Its headquarters are at Washington.

The "Clipping Sheet" has been sent broadcast to religious periodicals and is intended, as the name implies, to be reprinted, in part or in whole. It is, or purports to be, a piece of temperance propaganda.

Headed "Appalling Drunkenness Among Troops Imperils the Safety of the Army Abroad," the statement gives an alleged account of conditions as they exist among the American fighting forces in France. The only authorities cited are a letter from "the son of America's most distinguished citizen" and a lady writing from a French seaport. The former, obviously, is one of the sons of Theodore Roosevelt, although the article does not so state.

Roosevelt's Son Quoted Inquiry disclosed that one of the Roosevelt boys had written his father in effect that "what he had seen in France had converted him to prohibition forever," but he gave no such sensational details as are contained in the Methodist pronouncement. It was said that Colonel Roosevelt yesterday had held the letter in confidence, and that reference to it by the Methodists was entirely unauthorized. It is denied that anything in the letter could have been the basis for the charges made by the Methodist board. Just as prepared by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, its statement follows:

"Drink and the devil of syphilis are whipping American soldiers who have reached France into the guardhouses and hospitals by the thousands.

"Conditions Are Horrifying" "Conditions are horrifying and have made me a prohibitionist for life," writes the son of America's most distinguished private citizen. He declares that the drunkenness, immediately upon landing, among both officers and men is appalling, that the guardhouses are overflowing with drunken men and the hospitals filled to capacity with drink-mad patients.

"And all because the government, which is protecting our soldiers at home, which has established and maintained camps that are the marvel of history, has abandoned these same men when they cross the seas.

"Ten hundred and forty-six men from one suburban community in the Northeastern section of the United States were under guard for drunkenness after their first pay day in France.

Poll Indicates Suffrage Will Win in House

Vote of 275 to 125, on Thursday, in Favor of Federal Amendment Is Predicted

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment on Thursday by the House of Representatives by a vote approximately of 275 to 125 is indicated by a confidential poll taken of the House by two members who have been making a specialty of polls for several years. They came within a few votes of forecasting accurately the prohibition vote. Through much the same information as is obtained to-day, The Tribune was enabled to forecast the passage of that amendment long before the vote was taken.

The figures of the vote, of course, probably will not be the same as those mentioned, for in such a large body of men some will be absent, and some of the thirty-five men not accounted for will be present and vote. Passage of the amendment by the necessary two-thirds majority, however, is regarded as assured.

Indications to-night are that the swing to suffrage has acquired so much momentum that there will be a large number of "last minute" changes. A secret meeting of prominent Democratic members, held in the office of a member from the South, who has been polled as "anti" and is so counted in the above calculation, discussed the danger to the Democratic party of the Republican efforts to solidify their members behind the amendment, and make a party issue of it.

Seek to Avoid Embarrassment It was decided at this meeting that representations would be made by those present to Democratic Leader Kitchin, with a view to having the Democratic party avoid the embarrassment which the Republicans are trying to put upon them. This is a tremendously significant, because it is a meeting of "insiders." Printing their names would be an astounding piece of news to anti-suffragists alike. But The Tribune correspondent got the facts of the meeting only on the promise that no names should be mentioned.

The change of front among the Solid South "antis" is best illustrated by the fact that a poll taken just a few days ago showed there would be 100 votes against the amendment in that section. Following is the present line-up of the Southerners:

For	Against
Texas	5
Louisiana	12
Arkansas	2
Mississippi	1
Alabama	1
Georgia	12
South Carolina	2
Florida	4
Tennessee	4
Virginia	4
Oklahoma	2
Kentucky	6
Totals	48

Maryland, often counted with the solid South, will cast probably three, but certainly two, votes for the amendment.

New York Delegation to Meet Another interesting development will be the meeting to-morrow of the New York Republican delegation, which will be presided over for the first time by Representative Mott, of Syracuse. Mr. Mott, who succeeds Mr. Fairchild as the dean of the New York Republicans, sent out a call for the meeting to-day.

In this presiding officer the suffragists have a tried and true friend. He marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in the famous suffrage parade of March 3, 1913, the day before the first Wilson inaugural, receiving at the time mostly jeers. It is rather a far cry from that day to to-morrow, when New York having granted the ballot to women, he presides over a meeting of the Republican Representatives of that state to determine on their action.

The great movement toward suffrage has rolled over toward the Senate wing of the Capitol to such an extent that the more enthusiastic suffragists are now predicting a two-thirds majority in the Senate as well as the House.

Coal Exports Are Cut Down By Garfield

America to Come First, Only War Supplies to Go to Allies

City Seizes Barges Bound for Boston 4,500 Tons Here, Under Priority Orders, Summarily Taken

Fuel Administrator Garfield announced yesterday that the coal export policy of the country would be changed this year and the quantity of coal exported would be decreased. In the future, the fuel administrator said, exports of coal would be limited to the amounts absolutely necessary for war purposes.

This means that England will be called upon to supply domestic users in France and Italy.

The coal situation in New York was somewhat better yesterday, largely owing to the seizure of several barges loaded with coal for New England. It is the largest and most important in shipbuilding plants to aid in hurrying to completion the merchant marine program.

In the forecast for to-day of local snows, colder weather and fresh winds there is considerable peril for the city.

Heavy snow would tie up delivery systems, sharp cold would freeze slips solid again and high winds would interfere with barge traffic.

Organization plans of the new service were described in an official statement, which said:

"The United States Employment Service has been divorced from the Bureau of Immigration, under whose control it has been since its establishment, made a separate arm of the department and placed under the direct supervision of the War Trade Board.

"Through the utilization of existing and projected Federal, state and municipal employment offices and the labor supplying facilities of the various state councils of defense, the Federal employment service will cover the entire continent with a network of inter-related labor exchanges. These will recruit and transfer workers from one section to another and eliminate the present chaotic situation of a surplus of workers in one region and a shortage in another.

"The making of the United States employment service the instrument for the handling of the national labor question meets with the approval of both employers and employees. Since the entrance of the United States into the war the American Federation of Labor, representing the workers, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, speaking for employers and business generally, both have sought the action announced to-day."

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America Will Call 3,000,000 War Workers

Mobilization for Agriculture, Shipbuilding and Contract Plants Ordered

Employment Service To Handle Scheme

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mobilization of three million workers for agriculture, shipbuilding and war contract plants was entrusted to-day to the United States Employment Service by the Department of Labor.

Tremendous expansion of the service is in progress in preparation for recruiting men necessary to carry on the economic work in support of the military forces in the war. Solution of the labor shortage problem by this means is confidently promised by the

British Terms Show Weakness, Is Berlin View

Press Comment on Lloyd George's Speech Unanimously Belligerent

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—German newspapers containing comment on Premier Lloyd George's war aims speech of Saturday reached Amsterdam to-day. The "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin, says:

"This, the first tangible British peace offer, is a fresh indication of our strength and a proof of England's weakness. Peace conditions at the expense of our allies are unacceptable to us; likewise peace terms offering the return of our colonies in exchange for reinforcement of the British position in Asia.

"Lloyd George has made it clear to our allies that the German armies are fighting in the West at least as much for them as for Germany."

The "Volkszeitung" says: "Lloyd George's declarations show a tone in regard to us which is indeed unchanged, but the old imperialistic aims are

wholly maintained. The British Premier believes his first declaration that he does not desire the destruction of Germany by his subsequent statement that he wishes to detach Alsace-Lorraine and give Poland portions of Prussian territory in the East. Despite assurances to the contrary, he also wishes to rob Austria-Hungary and Turkey."

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" says: "Under a flow of phrases is apparent the old desire to smash Germany's power forever. The answer to this will be spoken by our armies in the West and by our U-boats."

German Socialists Unite To Oppose Annexations; Russians Prepare to Fight

Bolsheviks to Reopen Parleys At Brest-Litovsk, Paris Hears

(Cable to The Courier des Etats Unis)

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Bolsheviks have consented to renew peace negotiations with the Teutons at Brest-Litovsk, according to "La Liberté." The paper declares that the apparent break between the two groups of delegates was only a farce.

"The declaration of von dem Busche before the Main Committee of the Reichstag," the paper continues, "is intended to facilitate the resumption of the negotiations with the Russians. He declares that the imperial government wants to fulfill loyally its promise concerning the rights of peoples to decide their fate for themselves, but adds a restriction, such as is always to be found associated with all German declarations.

"What the German delegates will tell the Bolsheviks is this: 'We are only too willing to evacuate the territories which we occupy in Russia, but we cannot do so unless the English and French evacuate our colonies and the Turkish lands which they hold.'

"Then Trotsky will turn to us and ask that we, in our turn, submit to the mercy of the Central Powers."

Pan-Germans Attack Kuehlmann for "Concessions" to the Bolsheviks

Ludendorff Made Threat to Resign Majority of Reichstag Supports the Kaiser When Chancellor Explains

(Staff Correspondence) LONDON, Jan. 7.—Various reports reached London to-day pointing to serious conflict within Germany between the annexationists and the non-annexationists.

The Pan-Germans, it is said, took instant alarm at the publication of Cernin's peace proposals, as given out Christmas at Brest-Litovsk. Ludendorff is reported to have sent the government an ultimatum threatening to resign. The Kaiser intervened, and Cernin's acceptance of the "no annexations" policy was whittled away on December 28. Ludendorff then withdrew his resignation and the Russian delegates broke off negotiations.

But the Pan-Germans were not long allowed to enjoy their victory over the moderates; fresh trouble developed, and the German Socialists, having expostulated with Kuehlmann over the government's surrender to the militarists, held a meeting yesterday which the "Vorwaerts" describes the most important since August, 1914.

According to a message from Berlin, the Socialists at the meeting resolved: "A lasting peace is possible only if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The party therefore demands that the right to express their will freely, absolutely and independently be guaranteed to the peoples concerned."

"Belittle the Americans," Berlin Censor's Order

Newspapers of Germany Told Explicitly What to Print and What to Withhold—Lansing Reveals Extraordinary Workings of Teuton System

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Evidence of the care the German government is taking to direct public opinion and to deceive, not only its enemies, but its own people, is contained in a series of secret instructions issued to the German press by the censorship which have fallen into the hands of the State Department. These instructions cover a period of less than three months of last year, but they tell a very complete story of how the Teutonic war lords control public opinion.

Owners of newspapers and publishers generally not only are limited as to the character of the articles printed, but in many cases are told what they should publish, and in what terms. Labor disturbances, food shortage and difficulties in securing and distributing coal are placed under the ban, but newspapers are urged to give prominence to enemy losses and to certain prescribed interpretations of international situations.

Interesting light is thrown upon the Berlin view of the preparations for war in the United States by a paragraph of an order dated June 6 last. It says:

"While the news about America's war preparations, such as the organization and outfitting of an army one million strong to reinforce the French-English front, is looked upon, in that form as 'bluff,' the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked, on the other hand, that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity. The war preparations in America are therefore as well intended in the Reichstag at the time, not at all to be made light of, but must be taken seriously without on that account being made a source of worry."

"Ships Can't Carry Them" Another dated June 9 says:

"Petit Parisien" informs us that five American divisions numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75,000 tons must be made the freightage, therefore, in France in the autumn of 1917, it is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate it.

In the interest of a victorious carrying through of the war, which is endangered by every stoppage of work, expressions of the press which recommend a strike or express themselves otherwise in favor of a strike are forbidden. Utterances which are directed against strikes are, indeed, not subject to censorship, but it is supposed that they are kept free from immediate sharpness which could offer material for irritating the people.

"Make Them English Reports" "Recently Reuter dispatches have entitled by a German flying machine on London nothing may be published."

"Attention is drawn to the frequent ill humor at the front often caused when it appears from the selection of captions for the reports of the war events, that the press out of need for sensation or awkwardness does not permit the recognition of which event is the most important."

U-Boat Captain Who Sank U. S. Ship Honored

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—Emperor William has conferred the Order Pour le Merite on a submarine commander, Kophamel, on his return from a cruise to the Cape Verde Islands. During this cruise, Kophamel asserts, he sank an American destroyer and fourteen merchantmen, most of them bound from the United States for Italy or France. He is said to have brought back twenty-two tons of copper as booty.

It is about 5,000 miles from the Belgian coast to the Cape Verde Islands and return. The only American destroyer officially reported sunk in the war zone is the Jacob Jones, torpedoed December 6 last. Survivors reached the Serran Islands.

Southern Railway System Notice

Notice is hereby given that the freight traffic office of the Southern Railway System, in New York, has been closed. Inquiries heretofore addressed to this office should hereafter be addressed to Randall Clifton, Freight Traffic Manager, Southern Railway System, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

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VENUS PENCILS

No work VENUS PENCILS cannot do.

Adv.

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Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Announces that the following will be the schedule of its trains from Washington: Train No. 2, 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:15 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M. In effect, Transportation and Pullman Reservations, 1125 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

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